WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 11

Position of the Indiana Delegat The special Washington dispatches to the Chicago Times, dated the 5th, state that "the entire Indiana delegation in the House of Representatives made speeches, last night, opposing the srming of slaves."

This action will receive the hearty concurrence

The Emancipation Scheme. We call attention to an article, which will be found elsewhere, from the Louisville Journal. commenting upon the message of the President The Journal has stood firmly by the Governmen n the prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union, and for that reason its comment will have additional force. As will be seen, that paper takes decided ground against allowing the war to be diverted from the avowed purpose for which it was instituted or in any wise permitting it to become a crusade against the domestic in-stitutions of the Southern States. If such should become the object it forcibly urges that it would destroy the Union sentiment in the border slave States and unite the South in a solid phalanx in the rebellion against the Federal Government. To defeat the schemes of the Abolitionists it appeals to the conservative sentiment of the North to unite and insist that the war shall be limited to the restoration of the Goveanment as it was, without infringing upon the constitutional rights of the people in any section of the country.

The Emancipation Policy. The Louisville Democrat thus comments upon the effect of adopting an emancipation policy: "We speak it plainly: the scheme for general emancipation or arming the Blacks will lose every slave State to the Union. It would take a standing army of 200,000 then to retain Kentucky in the Union, and then the soldiers would be compelled to aid in exterminating the black race. If they are emancipated, there is but one thing to be done with them: they must be wiped out-utterly obliterated. It must be a merciless. savage extermination of the whole tribe. There will be no question of humanity, or justice, or mercy. It will be nature's first law-self-defense. The two races, as has been amply shown by the whole history of the world from the days of the Egyptian to our own times, cfn not exist in the same country, unless the black race is in slavery. It is no question for theory, argument or discussion. It is a direct law of God, final and conclusive. The President, himself a Kentuckian, knows and appreciates the condition of affairs, and will act for the best, and it ought of Indiana. The Democrat says. to be the duty of the State Legislature to aid

Negro Sympathizers. The Abolition Congressmen have a most pro-

found regard for the negro. Since the opening of the session it has been with them nothing but negro, negro, negro. They can not think about, talk about or see anything but the negro. Hurcu-INS, the successor of Gippings, found a few slaves confined in the Washington jail, and at once he brings the matter before Congress and proposes that they shall be released. Pious and philanthropic HUTCHINS! In the same jail white men are confined, equally guiltless of crime as the negroes, but the negro philanthropist overlooks them entirely. He has no sympathy for the unfortunate of his own race. He does not bring their condition before Congress or proposes measures for their relief. The Abolition Congressmen would let the unfortunate white prisoners rot in jail, and at the same time open wide the prison doors to their colored brethren. Out upon such sickening sentimentality. We do not object to having all kindness and humanity extended to the negro, but it is disgusting to see these negro sympathizers elevate him above their own race. They have a warm heart for the black man while they turn a deaf ear to the sufferings of the unfortunate of their own blood.

"How Shall we Pay the Direct Tax!" The Journal devotes a column and a half in a lame attempt to justify Governor Monros in his proposed plan to pay the direct tax assessed by the General Government by soliciting the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the debt due the State and apply it as a set off on Indiana's portion of the tax. The Governor's organ claims that this arrangement is a payment of so much of the State's debt. Not at all. It is just that much an increase of the debt of the State, for it adds the amount thus paid to its obligations. This proposition is so plain that it needs no argument to illustrate it. If the State owes a debt and borrows money to pay it, its payment in this way increases its indebtedness. And what warrant in the Constitution or in the laws has the Governor fsr thus deverting the means or resources of the State? If it is necessary or expedient to make an arrangement like that proposed by the Governor, the General Assembly is alone competent to do it. His business is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, but instead of doing this he proposes to violate them.

The Journal contends that this mode of paving the tax will be a saving to the State. Let us analvze its proposition, which is as follows: By assuming the tax the State saves the 15 per cent allowed by the tax act. This is about

It estimates the tax to be about \$900,000. How much has it cost the State to raise this sunt? We presume the bonds already sold have not netted over 85 cents. This makes the cost \$135,000, just the amount that the Journal says the State will save by assuming the tax. But suppose the State has to raise money to pay a portion of the very indebtedness which the Governor proposes to have offsetted, for the State is indebted for a part of the amount. The bonds of the state could not now be sold for over 80 ness of the State the market value of the bonds will probably decrease. So that instead of saying by the proposed arrangement it will be a loss; So much for the saving argumnet of the Journal. Now we do not insist, as the Journal charges, that a double tax shall be paid. The direct tax is a Republican measure. It was passed by a Republican Congress. Its object was not only to raise a revenue, but to give confiience in Government securities by showing that the people were willing to assume the burden imposed upon them to sustain the Governnent. Now instead of standing up to their own policy they repudiate it. And what is the pleat Nothing more than that the collection of the tax will excite a powerful resistence to the Government—that the people of Indians will rebel rainst the Government if there is an attempt to lect the tax. Such is the justification offered by Governor Monron and his reflection for seeking some means to avoid the collection of the tax. And what is the legitimate conclusion of this position of His Excellency? It can be thing less than that in his opinion the peop by refusing to pay the tax will repudiate the war ebt. And rather than force this lastic he seeks some other means to meet the tax levied by the eneral Government. This is the Republi iew of the question, not ours. The inte the Legislature in passing the two million loan bill was to aid the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war, and it was understood that all reimbursements by the Federal Government should be applied to the extinguishment of the debt created under the law by the purchase and

ion of the bonds. Will the Governor

comply with what he knows was the intention of

the Journal, which are is weak as its "saving" argument, we will notice

ron's Report.

firm friends of the Union, and they represent the manufacture of cannon. Union sentiment of the border shave States. He recommends a permanent reorganization of the regard the scheme of Mr. Cameron as not the militia, and that in war the distinction between only diabolical, but as one, if carried into effect, that will defeat all hope of a reconstruction of the Union. The Democrat, with great emphasis, remarks that the arming of slaves "changes the whole contest from a sacred cause of religion oncludes the war as effectually as if a hundred battles had been gained by the Southern Confederacy." The Journal says "the billows of anti-slaveryism are running mountain high at Washington," and it expresses the conviction that the only hope of preventing this Abolition spirit from sweeping away all the barriers of the Constitution is for the conservative element of the nation to come up promptly and resolutely to the support of the President. Here is a mission for the loyal and conservative people of Indiana. Let their voice be heard in maintaining the Constitution inviolate and insisting that the war shall be prosecuted not to break down the barriers of the Constitution but to preserve them-not to destroy the Union but to restore and continue it as framed by the fathers of the Republic. If any additional justification be needed for the 8th of January Convention it may be found in the appeal of the loval citizens of the border slave States to the conservative element of the North " to come up promptly and resolutely" and put their seal of condem nation upon the proposition for arming the blacks which the Democrat forcibly says " disgraces the cause, disgraces the soldiers engaged in it and utterly changes the whole appearance of affairs.' If the six hundred and forty thousand soldiers which the Government have in the field are not sufficient to nut down the rebellion, let the number be doubled, but never disgrace the nation by so inhuman, disgraceful and cowardly an act as that proposed by Secretary Cameron, and from which even the President, with all his anti-slavery sympathies, recoiled.

We present the views of the Louisville papers for the consideration of the conservative citizen

We publish this morning the wickedest docuent that ever emanated from the pen of man and, to our shame be it confessed, it is by one holding high position in the National Government. It will be seen that Cameron, the Secretary of War, has, contrary to our expectations, advocated the arming of the blacks. We have to language sufficiently strong to express our horror and indignation at such a scheme, and the bold, shameless effrontery with which it is advocated. A scheme capable of being conceived only by a heart utterly depraved, is maintained by arguments worthy of the mind that conceived The right to arm slaves is more than uestionable; it is absolutely and entirely a damnable crime. The proposition fills us with a sickening horror and disgust. Had Great Britain the right to employ Indians, and to offer so much for scalps in the Revolutiary war? The whole civilized world has denounced it. English statesmen have branded it with the blackest terms of opprobrium. Yet itswhole black depravity is pure as the undriven snow before the horrible proposition of Cameron. It has not one redeeming feature. It is totally, utterly wicked-carrying with it the atter destruction of the country, in the midst of brutal horrors which make even the popular stories of St. Bartholo-mew appear respectable. If the policy is carried ont, then the country is certainly cursed. There will be no place where the American citizen can remain in salety; but, in the ashes of ravaged fields, barning cities, and broken and violated households, he will curse the hour he was born. The wicked, false impression which the Secretary of War tries to make, that this freeing and arming will be injurious only to the rebels, is too glar-ingly absurd for discussion. Arm the slaves of the rebels, and the act will do as much harm to he Unionistas the rebel. It changes, as we have aid before, the whole contest from a sacred cause of religion and patriotism to a John Brown raid: It loses, if carried into effect, all the border slave States, and, we firmly believe, some of the conservative border free States. It concludes the war as effectually as if a hundred battles had been

gained by the Southern Confederacy.

There is but one conclusion to which the people will come, and that is that Mr. Cameron must be removed. When this policy was first broached we stated then the necessity plainly. The devel-opments are more convincing than ever. His plan disgraces the cause, disgraces the soldiers engaged in it, and utterly changes the whole ap

The Journal of yesterday reiterated its cou demnation of the previous day, and considers the President as sanctioning the report of the Secre-tary of War. This is carrying the matter a little too far. The members of the United States Cabinet have often disagreed with the Executive, and one member is not responsible for the opin-ions expressed in their reports. It is his duty, however, when one of these reports conflicts with the feeling of the people, or radically with his opinions, to remove the Secretary. And we demand Cameron's removal as due to the cause; due to the loval Union men of this State, and of the slave States generally. We demand it as right to the conservative element of the North as well as the South, and as necessary to the preser-

The Journal expresses itself in the following

We this morning publish the official report of Secretary Cameron. As respects the question of slavery, the report confirms our worst apprehen siavery, the report commissions apprehensions. And the most grievous fact of all is that the report on this head can be regarded only as an expansion of what the President says in the same relation. The report of the Secretary is of course sanctioned by the President. What is said by the one concerning slavery is but the illumination of what is said by the other. The Secre tary in this respect is no worse than the President; and the President is no better than the dent; and the President is no better than the Secretary. The country has little to hope from either, except in the disposition that we trust both have to heed the counsels of the country's own better independ and better nature. But these stances, keeping in view the great object of overis must be heard unmistakably to be heed When so heard we believe they will be needed. We now, however, dismiss the Secre-

The conviction we expressed in our columns esterday, and the course of action we then proosed, ather additional strength from the dev ents of every hour. The radicals in Conss appear to have everything their own way. The character of the propositions they introduce, and the favor the wildest of their propositions receive, are positively frightful. Congress has opened with a fanatical howl, and seems ready out a pause to leap into the furthest dep of radicalism. The winds of sectional passion are unchained. The tempest is abroad. The billows of anti-slaveryism are running mountain high at Washington. Their fierce roar is stunning the ear of the nation. The lashed and raging sea of fanaticism is thundering against the barriers of the Constitution, and threatens to sweep regions of the Constitution, and threatens to sweet the nutterly away. Behind the barriers stand the President alone; and he, instead of rebuking storming waves, throws over them the itching moonlight of his countenance. He must before the storm. Is it not manifest that, if the President is not promptly and resilutely supported by the conservative sentimer of the nation, by that benificent and might felt only partially at Washington, there is mos serious danger that the aproarious sea of ant slaveryism will presently burst through all const totional barriers and carry away him and the alike upon its rushing waves? Nothing appoint

Let then the conservative sentiment of the nation come up promptly and resolutely to the support of the President. Let the great genius of the labor and rebellion he forfeits all right to the labor and service of his slave; and the slave, lay his spell truly and deeply on the officer of the rebellious master, by his service to the charged above all others with the conservation of this glorious ark of human liberty and of human hope. We repeat what we said yesterday with the added emphasis of strengthened conviction. The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels, after the close of the war, can be safely left.

t not only of the workings of his department in regard the policy that the government ould pursue in its conduct of the war.

be 660,971, of which 640,637 are volunteers and 20,334 regulars. He estimates that the aggregate force mis The Louisville papers-the Journal and Dems should exigencies require it, he increased to 3,00 ocrat—are exceedingly bitter in denouncing the proposition of the Secretary of War to arm the al armory at Springfield, Mass. to an extent that

slaves to aid the Government in the fierce contest will enable it to supply the government with all now raging to maintain its integrity. Both of the smalls arms it shall need in the future. He also recommends the establishment, at some convenient place, of a national armory for the

volunteers and regulars be abolished.

He recommends defensive works on the sea-

The enlistments in the regular army have been slower than it was anticipated they would be.

The Government have assured the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company a force sufficient to and patrictism to a John Brown raid. It protect them in repairing their road.

With a view to the future safety of the Federal capital, it is recommended that the bound-

aries of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia be In this connection, the Secretary thinks that Maryland, in consideration of the acquisition of a large territory, should amend her constitution so that her basis of representation would be only whites. This would be an exception to the general rule. In all the States negroes are basis of

He recommends that the District of Columbia be restored to its original boundaries. On the negro question the Secretary is not as radical as was anticipated, but he evidently leans sympatheticaly toward the FREMONT proclamation. The idea of giving slaves freedom and employing them by the Government is not only a great folly but it is impracticable. We give in full what Secretary Cameron says in reference to the disposition that should be made of slaves, a view of the question that has probably the approval of

It has become a grave question for determina-tion, what shall be done with the slaves abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as in the Beaufort district of South Carolina. The whole white population therein is six thousand, while the number of ne groes exceds thirty-two thousand. The panic which drove their masters in wild confusion from their homes, leaves them in undisputed possession of the soil. Shall they, armed by their masters, be placed in the field to fight against us, or shall their labor be continually employed in reprodu-

The war into which this Government has been forced by rebellious traitors, is carried on for the purpose of repossessing the property violently and treacherously seized upon by the enemies of and treacherously seized upon by the enamies of the Government, and to re establish the authority and laws of the United States in the places where it is opposed or overthrown by armed insurrection and rebellion. Its purpose is to recover and de-

fend what is justly its own. made to subdue the enemy, and all that belongs to that enemy, by occupying the hostile country and exercising dominion over all the men an things within its territory. This being true in respect to independent nations at war with each other, it follows that rebels who are laboring by force of arms to overthrow a Government, justly bring upon themselves all the conseque war, and provoke the destruction merited by the worst of crimes. That Government would be false to national trust, and would justly excite the ridicule of the civilized world, that would abstain from the use of any efficient means to preserve its own existence, or to overcome a rebellious and traitorous enemy, by sparing or protecting the

property of those who are waging war against it.

The principal wealth and power of the rebel
States is a peculiar species of property, consisting of the service or labor of African slaves, or the descendants of Africans. This property has been variously estimated at the value of from \$700,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

Why should this species of property be exempt from the hazards and consequences of a disas-

trous war? It was the boast of the leader of the rebellion while he yet had a seat in the Senate of the Uni ted States, that the Southern States would be comparatively safe and free from the burdens of war, if it should be brought on by the contemplated rebellion, and that boast was accompanied by the savage threat that "Northern towns and cities would become the victims of rapine and mili tary spoils," and that "Northern men should smell Southern gunpowder and feel Southern steel." No one doubts the disposition of the rebels to carry that threat into execution. The wealth of Northern towns and cities, the produce of Northern farms, Northern worksbops and man ufactories, would certainly be seized, destroyed, or appropriated as military spoil. No property in the North would be spared from the hands of the rebels, and their rapine would be defended under the laws of war. While the loyal States thus have all their property and possessions at stake, are the insurgent rebels to carry on warfare against the Government in peace and secu-

rity to their own property?

Reason and justice and self-preservation forbid that such should be the policy of this Government, but demand, on the contrary, that, being forced by traitors and rebels to the extremity of war, all the rights and powers of war should be exercised to bring it to a speedy end. Those who make war against the Government justly forfeit all rights of property, privilege or security derived from the Constitution and laws, against which they are in armed rebellion; and as the labor and service of their slaves constitute the

chief property of the rebels, such property should

share the common fate of war to which they have devoted the property of loyal citizens.

While it is plain that the slave property of the South is justly subjected to all the consequences of this rebellious war, and that the Government would be untrue to its trust in not employing all the rights and powers of war to bring it to a speedy close; the details of the plan of doing so, tike all other military measures, must, in a great degree, be left to be determined by particular exigencies. The disposition of other property bearms is governed by the circumstances of the case. The Government has no power to hold slaves, nor to restrain a slave of his liberty, or to exact his service. It has a right, however, to use

the voluntary service of slaves liberated by war from their rebel masters, like any other property of the rebels, in whatever mode may be most effi-cient for the defence of the Government prosecuting the war and the suppression of the rebellion. It is clearly a right of the Government to arm slaves, when it becomes necessary, as it is to use gunpowder taken from the enemy. Whether it is ning the rebels, re establishing the laws and

restoring peace to the nation. It is vain and idle for the Government to carry on this war or hope to maintain its existe against rebellious force, without em the rights and powers of war. As has been said. the right to deprive the rebels of their property in slaves and slave labor, is as clear and absolute as the right to take forage from the field, or cotton from the warehouse, or pawder and arms from the magazine. To leave the enemy in the possession of such property as forage and cotton and military stores, and the means of constantly reproducing them, would be madness. It is, therefore, equal madness to leave them in peaceful and secure possession of slave property, more valuable and efficient to them for war, than forage, cotton, and military stores. Such policy would be national suicide. What to do with that species of property, is a question that time and circumstances must solve, and need not be anticed further than to repent that the held by the Government as slaves. It would be useless to keep them as prisoners of war, and self-preservation, the highest duty of a Govern-ment, or of individuals, demands that they should be disposed of or employed in the most effective manner that will tend most specdily to suppress the insurrection and restore th authority of the government. If it shall be found that the men who have been held by the rebels as slaves are capable of bearing arms and per-forming efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty, of the government to arm and equip them, and employ their services against the rebels, under proper military regulation, discipline, and command.

But in whatever manner they may be used by the government, it is plain that, once liberated by the rebellous act of their masters, they should

The small potatoe representative from this District has nt a soul above in ovater. First, then, you must known that the ol

the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The expresentatives of the people will unquestionably care the loyal slavebolders every right to which hey are entitled under the constitution of the

Another Modification.

It appears that the extract which we publish bove from the report of the Secretary of War, was not from the document presented to Congress by the President. It appears that Mr.: Cameron had his report printed in advance. On Saturday he presented a copy to the President and on Sunday had it mailed to the press. The Presdent, after reading the Secretary's views upon he treatment of the slavery issue, demanded a o have the reports sent out returned. The Cin-

ciunati Gazette, Republican authority, says: The President disapproved of the report and

From that dispatch we make the following exact to show the determination of the President | the best evidence.

pursue a conservative policy : A subsequent interview in the afternoon had a imilar conclusion of debate, but a new and trange conclusion of Executive will. The Presient announced his purpose to strike out the enire passage about the emancipation and arming of the slaves before sending in the report with his nessage to Congress. Mr. Cameron declared he hould not recall or suppress the document in the mands of Northern and Western editors, and that he printers were at liberty to do with his report what they pleased. Which of the two copies will re people read and the army prefer ?

the words, "It has been a grave question" &c., as erased and the following substituted by the

It is already a grave question what shall be They will ask the President to issue a min it that point are very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward their masters, to be by them armed against us. or used in introducing supplies to maintain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us; withheld from the enemy it lessens his military ources, and withholding them has no tendence induce the horrors of insurrection even in the ebel communities. They constitute a military ource, and, being such, that they should no e turned over to the enemy, is too plain to disuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockde, and voluntarily give him men to produce pplies? The disposition to be made of the laves of rebels after the close of the war can be ion of the country. Simon Campaen, Secretary of War.

To the President of the United States. The Gazette thus comments upon the issue beween the Secretary of War and the President: accidentally placed before the public, and we have now given the modification. While the cause of their disagreement is to be deplored, in adopted in many localities, will alienate all the

nuch as it exhibits a deficiency on the part of Union men in the South from their devotion to he President that was not to be expected; the oc- the Union, and will unite them, as a mass currence by which the people have been made aware of the position of Mr. Lincoln and members of his Cabinet, is not to be regretted. The light which was carefully denied by the President, in his message, has thus been, by accident, shed that the members, fresh from their constituents. are not only ready but eager to sustain the policy mounced by the Secretary of War.

The Chichgo Times, reflecting the conserva-

This action of the President will be the source of the most heartfelt congratulation among all loyal people. It is one of the most important to have some explanation of the numerous and events in the war. It settles the question whether serious skirmishes across the river near Washing. the war shall be prosecuted for the restoration of ton, which, commencing on the day of the great the Union or for the abolition of slavery. The review of the 70,000 troops, have been kept up at war is to be prosecuted for the restoration of the intervals of a day or two ever since. This I now Union. The President has so decreed, and we proceed to give.

have the fullest faith that he will stand by that

The Confederates were perfectly well apprises have the fullest faith that he will stand by that ecree unto the end. Now let Abolitionism howl.

Our Army Correspondence-Defense of the Field Officers 19th Regiment. HEADQUARTERS IDTH INDIANA REGIMENT, FORT CRAIG, Va., Dec. 2.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Having noticed a commuication in one of the Indiana papers, speaking in terms of disrespect of the field officers in reference to the treatment the 19th Indiana had received. I feel it my duty as an officer, interested not only in the reputation of the State, but of the regiment, to refute the charges and to give a plain statement of the facts. In the first place it is not true that either of the field officers solicited the privilege of having the regiment make a forced march from Camp Lyon, D. C., to Camp Adprobable. vance. Virginia, but it was an order from General King, in whose brigade we were. It is true that after our arrival at Camp Advance, we were points on the line of General McClellan's army. without tents and were compelled to sleep upon a side hill exposed to the weather—but this was not the fault of the officers, but was an order of Genthe fault of the officers, but was an order of General McClellan forbidding the pitching of tents at Camp Advance. Other regiments suffered the same exposure. We worked in the ditches, upon forts, cut timber and done picket duty. So did other regiments. It is true that in all the reconnoitering the 19th was put in the advance—which by all military men is considered an honor, and one which was gained by the 19th by the brave and soldier like conduct of the boys at the skirmish at Lewiusville. It is true that we have had a great deal of sickness which cannot be accounted for; but the officers are in no way to blame—if they could have prevented it, not a man would they could have prevented it, not a man would have been sick. While we have had sickness we have also had the best conducted hospital in the United States, set apart almost exclusively for the 19th Indiana. I claim that no regiment has been better provided for, or had more attention to the wants and comforts of its men, than the 19th. While the field officers have been particular in the selection of camps and in getteroing or skirmish. So much for the sources of the information. ar in the selection of camps and in enforcing or-ders in reference to the sanitary condition of the same, Quartermaster Jim Drum has been equally | corresp so in procuring wholesome grub. We have the finest guard mounting and present a fines appearance upon dress parade than any other regiment upon the Potomac. This is owing to the military qualifications of Adjutant J. P. Wood. Every Indiania, a should be proud of the 19th, and instead of endeavoring to detract from the merits

Expenditures, 10 mos., 1861...... 3.699,150 47 Receipts, do de 1.244,225 05

Due to Southern contractors, for mail-trans-ortation, and unpaid \$813,595 49.

The whole number of ordinary dead letters re-eived and examined during the year was about

so to Hon. Cales B. Smith for similar favors. of the case, I propose to enlighten you there

tation of Union Men from Southern Vie Visit the President-They Ask Protection for their Respects-Efferts of the Abolition Members of Congress to Thwart their Wishes and to Engraft "Emantion and the Arming of the Staves" on the War Policy of the Administration—The Recent Skirmishes near Wathington—Besuregard's Army Largely Re-inforced—There will be no Greed Battle here Soon— Both Armics will go into Winter Quarters.

WASHINGTON, November 30. A deputation of Union men from Accomaand Northampton counties, in Virginia, is in this city, for the purpose of laying before the Presithe treatment of the slavery issue, demanded a dent certain representations in regard to the state modification and directed the Postmaster General of feeling among the Union men in that and other to have the reports sent out returned. The Cinoubted veracity, informs me that there is similar deputation here from North Carolina, and they are awaiting the arrival of two well known nanded its modification. The Secretary re citizens of Georgia, who are en route and expectfused. Mr. Lincoln insisted. The Secretary was ed here every day, in order that they may all call unyielding. The accounts of this interview, upon the President together, in company with which caused great excitement in Washington, were suppressed by the Government Censor; but the Tribune correspondent forwarded his report by mail.

Tennessee, and several prominent Union men from Kentacky. The state of facts which they will lay before the President will be somewhat as tollows, and every fact will be substantiated by

They will show that the Union men of the

States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia,

Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, from a large proportion of the population of those States; that they have been led to believe that the object of the present war was as much the extirpation of slavery as the reconstruction of the Un it was a war against slavery and slaveholders and that, to effect this end, large quantities of the speeches of Trumbull, Lovejoy, Chandler and Wade, and of the proclamation of Fremont, have been scattered profusely among the Union men of all the Southern States, accompanied by accounts of the wanton destruction of the prop-The closing portion of Mr. CAMERON'S report erty of Union men (including pianos, mirrors and which we published yesterday, commencing with rich furniture and books), in many parts of Virginia, by Union troops—of the enticing of thou-sands of slaves away from their masters by other Union armies—and of the brutal excesses of Jim Lane and his marauders in Western Missouri. lone by the slaves who are abandoned by their on the subject to the Union men of the South owners on the advance of our troops into South-ern territory, as at Beaufort, District of South the war is for the reconstruction of the Union arolina. The number left within our control that, in its future prosecution, they and their property shall not be molested; that no slave shall be allowed to come within the lines of the Union troops; and that, to effect this end, the command ers of armies be required to issue proclamations similar in their character to that issued by Gen. Directo the people of Accomac and Northampton counties in Virginia. This proclamation has already been published in the Times. It assures the citizens of those counties not in arms the protection of the General Government in their peaceful avocations; it assures that their property of every kind shall be religiously respected; that not the smallest article of any kind shall be taken without the consent of the owner, and not then till full comensation has been paid; and that no slaves will be allowed to come within the lines of the Union andy left to the wisdom and patriotism of Con. | camps. The officers in charge of this expedition ress. The representatives of the people will, have faithfully observed this proclamation. Not inquestionably, secure to the loyal slaveholders the smallest article of property has been taken or every right to which they are entitled under the destroyed, and not a single slave has been allowed to come within the camps. The result has been that the entire population of those two counties have been won over to the Union cause. These deputations of Southern Union men will assure the President that a similar course will produce ween the Secretary of War and the President: similar effects hough on a much larger scale, in The document, as originally prepared, is thus all the Southern States. They will also assure

On the other hand, the President is besieved b in his message, has thus been, by accident, shed shose clamoring Abolitionist members of Con upon the country. The Secretary of War has gress of whom I spoke in a recent letter, who de rejected the sentiment of the people; and it is mand that he shall "come out boldly," as they exeay to see, from the proceedings of Congress, press it, and stand squarely on the Chicago platpress it, and stand squarely on the Chicago plat-form, which he declared in his inaugural should be law unto him, and which requires him to satis-fy the Republican party by taking advantage of this war to place slavery in a course of ultimate tive sentiment of the country, warmly approves cide between these two different lines of conduct. There is good reason to believe that he will prove It appears that he required Cameron to strike no exception to that general rule which causes out the abolition part of it, and, upon the Secre-tary refusing, the President struck it out himself, to become conservative. There is reason to hope and substituted a paragraph which is as harmless that he will be unmoved by the clamor of the as a sucking dove. So "Old Abe" has been abolitionists, and will listen to the voice of the Union man of the South, which, in this instance,

is certainly the voice of reason. The readers of the Times are no doubt anxious

that this great review was going to take place. They even knew the number of troops that would be on the ground, and that they had been ordere to take forty rounds of ball cartridges to each man. They supposed that the review was but the immediate prelude to a general engagement, to be brought on by an attack on their lines b Gen. McClellan. Their troops, therefore, were not only put in readiness along their whole line, inforcements were immediately sent for to nond. These reinforcements have been coming in ever since, and there is little doubt that Beauregard's forces is now much stronger than ever before. There is good reason to believe that it is 175,000 strong; and some prisoners, very

correspondents here on the spot.

The experience of every succeeding day con

of her field officers, should bestow upon them the reputation they have so justly earned.

Yours, &c.,

Y. Jacobs.

Synopsis of the Report of the Pestmaster General.

Ing on the defensive. Both armies will productly go into winter quarters on the ground they now occupy. This being done, the question will then be, how many men can each side spare for operations elsewhere? The Confederates will not send away any of their force first. But, if 50,000 of McClellan's troops are withdrawn for service at

age and Reports-Why they were not sent Congress—Views of Severary Cameron—Constitu-tional Palicy of President Lincoln and Sen. McGel-lan—Important Cabinet Consultations, etc.

A great deal of anxiety, mingled with some astonishment, pervades Washington to-day. Peo-ple cannot understand why it is that the Presi Deficiency 2,457,930 42 dent's Message, which was understood to have had all the finishing touches put upon it, and it be ready for delivery, was not sent in to Congres Of course, all sorts of rumors and speculation are rife as to the cause of this. Some of the ets connected with it have got wind, and their We are indebted to Hon. D. Krusons and discussion adds to the prevailing excitement. As on. J. G. Davis for valuable public documents, such matters, and as I am informed of the state

his regiment, and goes farther than did General dians has been suspended.

Fremont's more famous programation in Missourh.

When Secretary Cameron endorsed the senti
affected the Patent Office to a very great extent.

and even of placing arms in the hands of the ne- on board, who were conveyed to the Republic

of the Secretary of War, I can not with certainty have been very rare. ron that the dolivery of the message has been de public institutions in the District aved. I believe there are some objections, also, on the same point to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and both these documents will have te undergo revision and modification before they

An important Cabinet meeting has been beld to-day in reference to these very exciting matters. The President seems determined to adhere faith fully and unswervingly to the line of policy which be proclaimed in his inaugural, and on which he has since conducted his administration-that is to put down the rebellion by using all the nation-I resources, but at the same time to maintain in violate the Constitution and laws of the United States. Between his policy and that of the Secretary of War there seems to be a wide gulf. One or the other must yield, and I need not say that it will not be Mr. Lincoln. He knows his responsibility to the nation, and will not allow himself to be turned aside from the straight path of duty by any crotchet or views of policy that may be entertained by any of his subordinates.

The Secretary of War is not only at variance with the Presideat in regard to the policy under which the war is to be conducted on our side, but is also, I have reason to believe, at variance with the Commande in Chief. In regard to the disposition to be made of the slaves in the regions that may or have been subdued by our arms. Gen. McClellan's views seem to coincide with those of the President, McClellan recognizes the through the Seventh, First, and Second Congres-General Dix, and also in that of General Halleck. ing it." Any attempt to carry into operation the sentiarming the slaves, would be inevitably attended can say with perfect truth that no such com ably lead to the resignation of Gen. McClel- Se prevail in the conduct of the war.

to the extreme measures proposed by Mr. Came-ron; but if there were no other cause to lead him to set his face obstinately against them, their extremely dangerous effect upon the army would taken by the press of Indiana regarding the State be all-sufficient. It is no wonder, therefore, that Convention called for the 8th of January next. there is anxiety and trepidation among members of Congress, army officers, and the whole community, growing out of the non-delivery of the Message to day. I believe that the moderate and utional views of the President will prevail, and that the ultra extreme measures of Abolitionists in the Cabinet, in Congress and in public life will meet with failure and discomfiture.

The work of Congress to-day has been exceedingly precipitate. Very bad taste has been shown in not delaying action on the great questions agitating the country until the Message of the President and reports of the Secretaries were sent in, considered and duly disposed of. The entire procedings have partaken more of a country deba ting society, where each member tries to excel the other in introducing subjects for discussion, than that of a great deliberative body, whose ac-tion is closely watched by the civilized world. tion is closely watched by the civilized world. ing may be distinguished by its unanimity and its patriotism.—Evansville Gazette. the Gapitol and at both ends of the avenue. The most conservative Republicans in the House opposed this hasty legislation.

In August last the people were told boastfully ceed \$10,000, that Gov. Morton had induced the there is not enough of money in the Treasury to better. which will be due on the 1st of January; and, in addition, the credit of the State is to be impeach ed, in the proposition to use the funds appropria-ted and set apart by the Legislature for the re-demption of the war bonds, sold to pay the as sessment (direct tax) of the Federal Government. We subscribe fully to the doctrine that we have nothing that can be called valuable without a

Government; and that while citizens are risking their bealth and lives in the field, we at home ought to be willing to make great sacrifices; that the trust funds and all other funds and property of the State and people should be sacrificed cheer-fully if the exigencies of the war require them, and if necessary, to sustain and perpetuate the national Government. There is no sacrifice too great for this holy purpose. But is the exigency upon us, and is the State Executive to be the judge or the representative of the people? These are vital questions and underlie the base and frame work of our republican institutions. The To the Christian and Loyal People of President of the United States is not permitted to do any act without express authority for it from Congress, and Governors of States ought to and must be held strictly to the same con-Executives have now, and have had in

military condition of the affairs of the State. ip, and we feel that we are doing him no unimself as well as to the people of the State .-Madison Courier.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior This report, which is not of sufficient general nterest to justify publication in ful' furnishes

and destroy all hope of deriving any revenue faithfully appropriate the same.

If om the public lands for many years, at the same time affecting but very little benefit to our

illed into a portion of the Indian It goes as far in that direction tribes by emissaries from the insurrectionary chrane's now famous speech to States. The payment of amounties to these In

ments of Colonel Cochrane's address, he did so The receipts from January 1 to September 30, derstanding fully its import. There was no 1861, were \$102.808 18; and the expenditure mental reservation in his expression of approval. were \$185,594 05, showing an excess of expendi-The same views, I understand, he put forth in an tures over receipts of \$82,785 87. During the official and clearly expressed form in the report which he had prepared to be submitted to Congress, and which was to have accompanied the President's Message. He there enunciated the policy of the emancipation of slaves in the rebel suppression of the African slave trade. Five tional Government all property, whether slave or vessels have been seized, tried and condemned by otherwise, belonging to rebels, of resorting to the courts. One slaver has been taken on the every military means to put down the rebellion, coast of Africa with about nine bundred negroes Liberia. On person has been convicted at New Whether it was that that portion of the report | York as the Captain of a slaver, having on board of the Secretary of War embodying these views eight hundred captives, and two others, (mates of was not completed last night when the Cabinet a different vessel,) and another one at Boston for had settled up everything pertaining to the mes- fitting out a vessel for the slave trade. In the sage, or whether more mature consideration on first named case the penalty is death; in the the part of the President led him to appreciate others it is fine and imprisonment. Hitherto conmore closely the danger of these extreme views victions under the laws prohibiting the slave trade

say; but one thing which I do know is, that it The report closes with a statement of the conwas on account of this report of Secretary Came- dition, financial and otherwise, of the different

The New York Times says: If Congress should decree the emancipation of the slaves, and incorporate the blacks of the South with the army that is fighting against rebellion, we should probably witness the following events in substantially the following order:

the Union armies, m Missouri, Kentucky, Western Virginia and Maryland-and the secession of those States from the Union. 2. The resignation of a very large proportion of the Union Generals, and the disbandment of more than haif the existing Union armies now in the field-with the cessation of enlistments and the impossibility of supplying fresh troops. 3. The formation of a Peace party in the Northern States which would resist and defeat the collection of war taxes, paralyze the prosecution of hostilities, throw everything into turmoil

1. The annihilation of the Union party, and of

and confusion here at home, and secure either the recognized independence of the South, or the reconstruction of the Union, by giving slavery all the guarantees it has ever dreamed of asking The Indianapolis Journal charges that "all

necessity of adopting some well defined and uni-form mode of treating this subject, but is de-combinations exist to resist the collection of the cidedly opposed to that proposed by Secretary direct tax imposed by the last Congress. It con-Cameron. I understood that he has it in contemplation to issue a general order, in a few days, to poid. The property taken to pay it will not be ommauders of the several military departments, bought when exposed to sale. Thus the Governenjoining upon them the observance of the course ment will lose the tax or a portion of it, and have of policy embraced in the recent proclamation of to bear all the odium of imposing and collect-This is all news to us. We can not speak for

ments of Secretary Cameron, with reference to the First and Seventh Districts, but we think we with most disastrous consequences. It would tions exist "all through" or in any part of the an and the general disorganization of the army, any other in the State, and will go as far as any This deager is well known to the President, and other in sustaining the Government. They have is one of the powerful motives actuating him to a disapproval of the views which Secretary Cam. and as much money for the loan as any other eron desired to enunciate in his report and to make | District, and we are sure these "combinations of which the Journal speaks exist only in the im-Mr. Lincoln's own views are decidedly averse agination of the editor.—N. A. Ledger.

The State Convention. We have observed with regret the course The differences of opinion on this subject have given rise to a warmto of discussion alike dangerous and unwarrantable. We, in common with a large number of our Democratic contemporaries. have expressed our opinion that it would have been better for the party to postpone convention until a later date, but as a majority of the northera and central counties have already held their conventions and appointed delegates to the State Convention we think it better for the remaining ounties to do the same, and do it with a good grace. The past experiece of the Democratic party should be a warning against obstinacy and dissension. No remonstrance will now prevent the holding of the proposed convention, and the party has been said that the convention may not make the usual pominations, but we believe that all the

ousiness will be done at once, and hope the meet-

A correspondent writes us from Columbus, un der date of the 3d, as follows: The Central Committee have called a Convention to meet here on the 21st, to appoint dele that the military debt of Indiana would not ex- gates to the 8th of January Convention. There is no division of sentiment here among Demo-Federal Government to assume the military debt crats as to the propriety of the Democracy hold-the State incurred during the first four months ing a State Convention on the 5th of January. I of the war. This is December; the school apportionment has not been paid, claims to the amount of a million of dollars are affoat, and

The St. Louis Democrat, a FREMONT Republican paper, thus disposes of the message: The message, we think, will fail entirely meet public expectation. It is disagreeable to express the opinion, but it seems to us basty, su-perficial, weak; deficient in any bold and states munlike views of the great questions presented by

the present state of the country. The Cannelton Resorter says that "Gov. Morton is a candidate for the United States Senate in place of Jesse D. Bright." We think he and still hold on to the overcoat speculation unti Bright resigns or his term expires, before he is too greedy for offices that are not yet vacated .- An derson Standard.

The undersigned, agents of the American Bible Society in Indiana, have been engaged for several months in superintending the supplying all of the volunteer troops of our State with the times and countries, a chronic dislike to the rep- Holy Scriptures. This work was commenced resentatives of the people. In Russia the Executive manages to do without a Legislature; in France the Executive makes the Legislature; but male Bible Society when the first six regiments in England since the attempt of the Stuarts to of three months' men were called out. When govern without a Parliament, the Crown and the the larger requisition for three years' men was Commons have, worked harmoniously together.

The chronic disease afflicted Governor Wright; made, the work so accumulated upon their hands Governor Willard was sorely afflicted with it; and that they were compelled to call in our assist-Governor Morton, it it said, will go into the Federal army rather than face the representatives of the people with an expose of the financial and military condition of the affairs of the State. We have not been prompted by any unkindness toward any State officer to make these remarks. We have aimed to supply every regiment as it we believe that Governor Morton will be able to give a good and satisfactory account of his stew. done so, in whole or in part, to all save one that kindness in urging him to do so under the forms have gone into actual service, and that one was known to the Constitution. So much he owes to unsupplied, not from any inattention on our part, but in consequence of circumstances we could

In carrying on this great work, we have order ed books from the American Bible Society, New York. That noble institution has sent them to some interesting statistics regarding the operations of the General Land Office, the business of which, the Secretary states, has been sensibly affected by the decline of business throughout the country. On the 30th September, 1861, there were 55,555,595,25 acres of the public lands which had been surround but not recommend for the same and the sent that we have not miscalculated either the loyalty or benevolence of Indianians. Wherever we have presented this matter, not which had been surround but not recommend for the same to the same to the same to the same to the same than cost. which had been surveyed, but not proclaimed for public sale. The lands surveyed and offered at public sale previous to that time, and then subject to private entry, amounted to 78,662,735.64 wherever we have presented this matter, not withstanding the stringency of the times, a cordial response has been given. But the expense is inconsiderable, and we are unable to visit every neighborhood and church, while the public sale previous to that time, and then subject to private entry, amounted to 78,662,735.64 acres, making an aggregate of public lands surveyed and ready for sale of 134,218,330.89 acres. The net income from sales during the last fiscal year will hardly reach the sum of \$200,000. The grants of swamp and overflowed lands to the States have absorbed a large amount of valuable lands, and have caused a heavy drain upon the treasury. The claims of the several States cover an aggregate of 57,895,577.40 acres. The bounty land warrants and scrip issued under different acts of Congress, previous to September 30, 1861, embrace an aggregate of 71,717,172 acres of land. The propriety of issuing bounty land warrants to the volunteers is, the Secretary says a subject of discussion, and must be determined by Congress. He expresses his disapproval of such grants for the reason that a warrant for 160 acres to each volunteer engaged in the service would absorb over one bundred millions of acres and destroy all hope, of deriving any revenue.

ents American Bible Society.